

**A SPANISH DUTRAGE IN PERU.**  
We have witnessed, since the outbreak of the rebellion, a series of aggressive acts committed by European Governments against the States of the American Continent. Among these the Mexican expedition and the subsequent proclamation of the Mexican empire; the subjugation by Spain of the Republic of San Domingo; the conduct of England against the Emperor of Brazil. We have now to add to these acts another, hardly inferior to any of those al-

wards toward Peru. A special ambassador of Spain not having been able to settle a difficulty between the two Governments to his own satisfaction, the Admiral of the Spanish fleet off Peru at once, without any previous declaration of war, seized the Chincha Islands, made prisoners of the Governor and officers of the Islands, and captured a Peruvian transport with its officers. He then even made an attempt to

Still more strange than these seizures is the declaration by which the Admiral tries to justify his course. Among the considerations which he says have led him to occupy the islands he mentions that the independence of Peru has never been recognized by Spain, and that the Government of Peru has recently borrowed equipment and a

These systematic outrages upon the weaker Powers of the American Continent, are too significant to pass unnoticed, and must speedily result in a league among those states for self-defence. The fate of Mexico is a warning they cannot fail to heed, and their common safety will prompt them to a common effort to stay these ag-

**SPIRIT OF COLORED TROOPS.**  
The conduct of the colored troops, in the way, in the actions of the last few days, is described as superb. An Ohio soldier said to me to-day: "I never saw men fight with such desperate gallantry as those negroes did. They advanced as grim and stern as death, and when within reach of the enemy, struck about them with a pit-

other soldier said to me: "These negroes never shrink or hold back, no matter what the order. Through scorching heat and pelting storms, if the order comes they march with prompt, ready feet." Such praise is great praise, and it is deserved.—The negroes here who have been slaves are loyal to a man; and on our occupation of Fredericksburg pointed out the prominent secessionists, who were at once seized by

our cavalry and put in safe quarters. In a talk with a group of these faithful fellows I discovered in them all a perfect understanding of the issues of the conflict, and a grand determination to prove worthy of the place and privileges to which they are to be exalted.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

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**The New School General Assembly.**

The New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Dayton

Ohio, May 19th. Opening sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, of New York. He referred to the fact that the Presbyterian Church organized its first Assembly at Philadelphia just three-quarters of a century ago, then numbering 138 ministers and 410 churches, and stated that from them had sprung, though under different names, 5,000 churches, 4,500 ministers, and 500,000 communicants.

At the afternoon session two hundred and twelve members were in attendance. Rev. Dr. Thomas Brainard, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, of the Western Reserve College, were nominated for Moderator. Dr. Brainard was elected by a two-thirds vote. Rev. T. Ralston Smith, of New York, was elected Permanent Clerk *pro tem*, and Revs. Geo. Duf-

**The Canadian Budget.**

The following is the substance of the budget of the Canadian Minister of Finance:

The imports were \$45,000,000, and the exports \$41,000,000. The duty on Canadian whisky has been raised from 15 to 30 cents per gallon. A specific duty of 40

cents per gallon has been laid on foreign whisky, and an additional duty of 15 cents on brandy, gin, rum, cordial spirits, wine and alcohol, to take effect to-day. The following is the duty on tobacco, to take effect on the 1st day of July: On cavendish, plug, etc., 10 cents; cigars, lowest, \$2, highest, \$5 per 1000. A stamp duty of 3 cents per \$100 has been imposed on notes, and 1 cent on bills of exchange.

About the time the temperance reformation began, a well disposed farmer told one of his men that he thought of trying to do his work without whisky, and ask him how much more he should have to give him to do without it. The man told him that he might give him what he pleased. "Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep if you will do without." The eldest son then ask him if he would give

ky. "Yes," said the farmer, "you shall have a sheep if you will do without." The youngest son then asked if he would do the same by him. "Yes, Sandy," was the reply; "you shall have a sheep, too, if you will do without whisky." Presently Sandy asked, "Father hadn't you better take a sheep too?" This was a home question; the father had hardly thought that he could do without the "good creature."

The Army of the Potomac has undergone radical changes since the advent of Grant as commander-in-chief. The pomp, display and humbug in military

previous to that event partook of the character of that of the Turks and Persians.—Generals dashed about with four horse-carriages, Colonels required a train of wagons for their tent equipments, and the time and talent of the officers were employed in rivalries and political huckstering for this or that General. This has all disappeared. The coaches are sent to rear and the horses saddled for cavalry, or harnessed for ar-

The King of Dahomey reads the London Times, and ordered Gehard, the great lion hunter out of his palace for having written a letter to the Times describing the atrocities perpetrated in Dahomey.—*N. Y. News, (Copperhead.)*

as did his pro-slavery friends a few years ago with poor Amos Dresser, who, for the crime of having an anti-slavery newspaper in his trunk, was tried by the vigilance committee, seven of whom were elders of the Presbyterian Church, taken to the Market house, stripped to the waist, and punished with thirty stripes on his bare back, and then run out of the city, while the scoundrels who whipped him kept him

King of Dahomey, indeed! How much better were these blood-hounds, who whipped white men for expressing their opinion!—*Nashville Times.*